Union Square Theat e-Bornerio. Windoor Theater-The Soldier's Trust. Matines

Will it be a New Name? In struggles like that now going on in the Republican Convention at Chicago, it is a boteworthy fact that about half the precedents point to the nomination of a Presidential candidate who has either been little spoken of, or has not been mentioned at all. From 1840 down to this present year, there have been ten Presidential elections; and in each campaign the nominee of one of the great parties has been a new man, whose appearance was not foreseen by the mass of

the politicians. In the disturbed state of affairs at Chleago the records of the past may be an instructive study. In 1840 Gen. Harrison, a comparatively obscure man, carried off the nomination from the great Whig chiefs, CLAY and WEBSTER, who had founded and built up the party. The same was true of POLK in 1844, who wrested the coveted prize from the veteran Van Buren. So, too, Gen. Zach TAYLOR, in 1848, a mere soldier, who had never cast a vote in his life, was lifted over the heads of CLAY and WEBSTER, who had shone in public affairs for forty years. Perhaps as marvellous an instance of the setting aside of distinguished names to make room for an inferior partisan was witnessed in 1852, when FRANK PIERCE overcame Gen. Cass, Gov. Marcy, James Buchanan, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The same rule prevailed in 1856, when the Convention of the new Republican party preferred Col Fremont to Gov. Seward and Judge McLean. We all remember how suddenly Lincoln was sprung upon the Convention of 1860, and McClellan upon the Convention of 1864, and SEYMOUR upon the Convention of 1868. These nominations all took the country by surprise. We need not refer to the amazing spectacle of 1872, when the National Democracy accepted HORACE GREELEY as their regular candidate for the Presidency. The latest of these stampedes is as instructive as any of its predecessors. After a protracted conflict between Blaine, Morton, Bristow, and CONKLING, not to mention lesser names, the limp Governor of Ohio, of whom not one Republican in a hundred had ever heard, was put through the Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876 with a rush by the weary and disgusted combatants.

With such events before us, prudent men will be cautious about positively predicting the results at Chicago.

All in Keeping.

The tactics of the GRANT men at Chicago have been in harmony with the cause of imperialism in which they are engaged. The conduct of Mr. Cameron, as Chairman of the National Committee and its presiding officer, was arrogant and arbitrary in the extreme-naturally enough eliciting from a member of the committee the excla-

mation. "We might as well have a king." The opinions promulgated by Col. FRED GRANT, a few days ago, were equally in keeping with the imperial ambition and purposes of his father. "Mr. BLAINE," he said, had no right to come into Illinois." A free citizen of the United States no right to enter a State because Gen. GRANT happens to have a nominal home there!

Few, indeed, would be the rights of the people if Grant and Cameron could have their way.

The Count of the People.

The work of collecting the statistics for the tenth census of the United States was begun yesterday, and all good citizens will render willing aid to the enumerators, who are now on their rounds.

The present census will be taken under a system which will secure a greater variety of information concerning the population, industries, and resources of the country than that furnished by any previous census. The statistics to be obtained, for instance, involve minute inquiries concerning all corporations, to which their officers are required by law to make full answers; and we shall therefore obtain a new and important fund of information relating to railroad, telegraph, express, insurance, and other comwill also be gathered with a completeness never before attained; and the preliminary the preparation of blanks for these purposes, in correspondence, and in the organthe Superintendent of the Census, has the aid of experts in various occupations, who will procure statistics relating to labor and labor-saving machines, to manufactures, mining, agriculture, and mortality,

But the statistics which will have the most immediate popular interest are those relating to the growth of the population of the country as a whole, and of the different States and cities and smaller communities. The census of 1870 gave the population of the United States as 38,558,371. The estimates for this year put it at 48,000,000 or thereabouts. We may pretty safely assume that the tenth census of the United States will show the population of the country to be about 50,000,000, against 72,000,000 for Russia, 42,727,000 for Germany, 36,900,000 for France, 34,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland, without the dependencies, 37,000,000 for Austria, and 27,760,000 for Italy. These figures are those of the last censuses, which were taken between 1876 and 1878, with the exception of that of Russin, which was taken in 1870.

The population of Europe, as a whole, foots up to 312,000,000; and therefore, if our new census gives us 50,000,000 of people, we shall have less than a sixth of its number of inhabitants. But since the first census, in 1790, the population of the United States will have increased from less than four millions to nearly fifty millions; and though we may not continue to grow at that rate up to the time of the taking of the twentieth census, it seems certain, as the London Telegraph remarks, "that a century hence no such assembly of men speaking the same language, and amenable to the same general traditions of feeling, habit, and education, will ever have been gathered together upon earth as will then probably occupy the great West-

ern Continent." But some of the changes brought about

Union having a population of 8,000 or more nhabitants, and they contained less than three and a half per cent, of the total population of the country. In 1870 there were 226 such cities, containing a population of over 8,000,000, or about one-lifth of the total population of the country. The estimate of the present population of these cities is 12,000,000, or about a quarter of the whole.

The present great increase of immigration has not been in progress long enough to have an important effect on the census of this year. Since the opening of 1880 we have received at New York something less than 150,000 immigrants, but for several years previous to 1880, and especially from 1876 to 1878, the arrivals were comparatively insignificant in number. From 1850 to 1870 the total immigration was about 5,000,000; and the census of 1870 gave the number of persons in the country of foreign birth at 5.567.220. The new census will of course show a large increase in these figures, and present indications are that the immigration from 1870 to 1890 will exceed the total of the twenty years just before.

A Plan to Ruin Brooklyn Heights.

The most beautiful part of the city of Brooklyn is that distinctively known as Brooklyn Heights, extending along the top of the bluff which rises from the margin of the East River between Fulton Ferry and a point several blocks south of Wail Street Ferry. At the foot of this bluff, leading from Fulton Ferry to South Ferry, is Furman street, a long, straight thoroughfare, with comparatively few dwellings upon it, and these of the most unpretentious sort. The river side is occupied chiefly by large warehouses, while opposite these are terraces of rock and earth work, supporting the gardens and greenhouses in the rear of the handsome and costly residences on the heights above.

Not long ago an elevated railway company in Brooklyn announced its intention of subjects would be considerably curtailed by using Furman street for a portion of its such a regulation. Very likely, too, this line. The scheme met with great opposi- Moorish ruler, who is really nothing better tion, and was defeated through the efforts | than a throned brigand, will have someof the property owners on the Heights, I thing to say about national dignity and in Naturally enough, they objected to the constant noise and smoke, which would half destroy the pleasantness of their homes. and they could well say that there was no public demand whatever for the construction of an elevated railroad along this particular route. Having excluded the objectionable structure from Furman street, they rested content.

They were probably much surprised on Saturday by the filing of a map in the Register's office, in Brooklyn, whereby the same corporation proposes to run its elevated road, not through Furman street, thirty, forty, or fifty feet below their gardens, but directly through those very gardens themselves. In other words, an attempt is to be made to take a strip of land thirty-five feet wide, on the outer edge of a river bluff which is one of the finest sites in the world for city residences, and devote it to the purposes of a railway for which there is no real need at all.

We hope this piece of vandalism will not be tolerated. We object to it on account of the poor, just as much as on account of the rich. It is the true interest of every inhabitant of a great city to have every part of it as pleasant and attractive as it can be made. Brooklyn Heights now form a peaceful and attractive resort for thousands of persons living in other parts of the city, who go there with their little ones to enjoy the fresh air and the magnificent water view, which are free to all. Once build this railway along the bank, and ere long you will have shops and stores where now there are churches and dwelling houses; business will take the place of home life; noise and confusion will succeed quiet and comfort; and the whole character of a delightful neighborhood, which now contributes to the pleasure of the entire community, will be changed for the worse.

This thing should not be done. We must ient we do not make our cities themselves

utterly unfit to live in.

The Conference About Morocco. Two events have strikingly attested the influence exerted by Hebrews on the diplomatic action of the European powers. One was the pressure put upon Roumania in behalf of the Jewish residents in that country by the Congress of Berlin. The other is the conference at Madrid, which has at bottom no other aim in view but to compel the ruler of Morocco to break up an age-long habit of persecution, and henceforth deal justly with the Israelites in his dominions. The Jews of Morocco represent one of the

most gifted and distinguished sections of the Israelite race. They speak Arabic, and panies. The vital statistics of the country | they are, to a large extent, descended from those Spanish Hebrews who contributed so much to the power and lustre of the Arab work already done by the Census Bureau in and Moorish rule in the Peninsula. Some of the brightest names connected with the schools of Arabian science and learning are ization of specific branches of inquiry, has the names of Jews, and members of the same been on an enormous scale. Besides his nationality not only figured in the councils regular army of subordinates. Gen. Walker, of the Moslem Princes, but, after the occupation of Andalusia, held posts of the highest trust under some of the Castilian Kings. It was not until after the conquest of Grenada that a system of persecution was adopted in Castile, and the Jews who were banished at that epoch, for the most part, joined the Moslem exiles in seeking a refuge across the Straits of Gibraltar. They had the best of reasons for expecting kind treatment in Morocco, for the same tolerant policy pursued by the Moors in Spain had heretofore been followed by the rulers of that country. Up to a certain date, indeed, the history of Islam in western Africa and in the Iberian Peninsula, had presented a close parallel. The Edrisites, who reigned at Fez, like the Omyiad Caliphs of Cordova, were a dynasty of the purest Arabian stock, and the Almoravides and Almohades, who ruled in succession at Morocco, were the same resolute reformers who had given a new lease of life to the Moslem power in Spain. Under these circumstances it was natural that the Spanish Jews should seek a new home in Africa, and there is no doubt that the accession of these emigrants gave a great impulse to commercial and industrial activities, and heightened for a time the prestige of the universities at Fez and Morocco.

Since the beginning of the seventeenth century, however, Morocco has been cursed by continual civil wars, and by the extortions and oppressions which are the fruit of such a state of things. In the desperate struggle of Arab, Berber, and Moorish elements for supremacy, the whole political and social structure has been disintegrated, and every healthful feature of the old civilization has been destroyed or has decayed. From this war of races the Jows have held aloof, persevering as best they could in their peaceful avocations, and as a consequence they have been made the vicsince the last census are of more present | tims of each race by turns. The fact that interest than these speculations. One of | not only the whole internal commerce of the the most important of them is likely to be | country, but the making of jewelry and the the continued growth of great cities, at the work in silver and copper, are wholly in the

In 1790 there were only six cities in the special objects of plunder. With a view, too, of conciliating public opinion and excusing their own extortions, the rulers have fostered religious prejudice among the lower class of Moslems and connived at explosive outbreaks of intolerance. The result is that nowhere, at any period of history, has the lot of the Hebrew been so unspeakably wretened as it is in the very country which his ancestors did so much to strengthen and glorify under preceding dynasties.

The real object of the present conference at Madrid is to obtain formal guarantees from the Sultan of Morocco that the shocking crucities to which Jews are subjected in his dominions, and of which some frightful examples have occurred during the present year, shall be summarily and permanently stopped. Nominally the convention has been called to fix the extent of the protection which foreign missions, consuls, and consular agents can bestow on such subjects of Morocco as they employ. The conference has already agreed that such persons shall be treated like foreigners, and exempted from all duties and taxation in Morocco. This rule, in its practical workings, may be made to shield the lives and fortunes of a good many Jewish traders. A more important question remains to be decided, whether, namely, all foreign powers shall acquire the right conceded to France by special treaty, of extending protection to the native agents of foreign merchants. When we remember that the whole foreign commerce of Morocco is in foreign hands, the bearing of this proposed regulation is obvious. Every mercantile house doing business at any of the Moorish ports could confer on wealthy Hebrews residing anywhere in the country a precious immunity from outrage and spoliation by the simple expedient of establishing a business agency.

Of course the Sultan of Morocco objects strenuously, through his envoy, to the proposed convention. His opportunities of fleecing his most industrious and valuable dependent sovereignty. As if such a mock sovereign, who is a curse to his subjects and a nuisance to his neighbors, could exist at all except by sufferance! Luckily for the Jews of Morocco, the representatives of France, Spain, and Portugal have taken a concerted and peremptory stand, and will insist on enlarging the means of protection and escape at present open to the members of an oppressed nationality.

Disgraced Anyhow.

Whatever may be the voting in the Chicago Convention, the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT will ever hereafter bear an inefface able stain. That at some stage-either in the nomination or the election-he will be thwarted in his selfish ambition we cannot doubt. But his defeat will not render the attempt to essentially change our free Government any the less ignominious. That he tried to grasp a third term of the Presidency -to take the first step toward imperialism -will remain an unchangeable and hateful feature of his biography.

He is disgraced, anyhow.

"Both the Imperialists and the Republicans are confident, and no man can tell who will be the nominee." These are the closing words of a despatch sent by one of our trusted correspondents from Chicago last night at an hour when all the delegates who got to sleep before this morning had gone to bed. The trouble in the National Republican Com-

mittee, about which so many rampant despatches were wired to this city yesterday, was ettled by a so-called compromise, which conceded certain demands of the anti-GRANT members, but gave the Important and substantial advantages to the GRANT side, It was conceded to the anti-GRANT men that Senator HOAR should be Temporary Chairman of the Convention, the GRANT delegations take care that in making city travel conven- from New York, Pennsylvania, and Missouri pledging themselves to vote for him, and that building, as well as the distribution of tickets. But, on the other hand, it was agreed that the anti-GRANT members of the National Committee should abandon all attempts to instruct CAMERON or HOAR as to rulings on the unit system; that the whole of the GRANT delegation from Illinois should be admitted and allowed to participate in the temporary organization: that the question of the right of State Conventions to instruct district delegates should be decided after the permanent organization of the Convention; and that all questions concerning the rights of contesting delegates should be referred to the committee on Contested Seats. If, with these advantages, the GRANT managers do not secure and maintain control of the Chicago Convention, it will go hard with Messrs, CAMERON,

CONKLING, LOGAN, and CARPENTER. The anti-GRANT delegates from this State nave been put in a corner. At a meeting of the New York delegation yesterday it was decided. by a vote of 46 to 23 that Mr. Conkling the Chairman, be instructed to cast the seventy

votes of the State for GRANT. It was plain that the Senators had their minds on the Chicago Convention yesterday when the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was under discussion. Amendments by the score increasing appro-priations thousands of dollars were passed rapidly, and many of them without a word of debate, explanation, or protest, Thu House, under pretence of discussing the General Deficiency bill, allowed Mr. REAGAN of Texas to deliver a speech on inter-State commerce, and Mr. Honn of Michigan a political oration.

CHARLES FOSTER of Fostoria, in the State of Ohio, is alleged to be the connecting link between SHERMAN and BLAINE. It is further alleged that he believes himself to be

dark horse. Mr. BECK said a thing in the Senate on Friday that may well set plain people thinking. "I served on the House Committee on Ways and Means for six years," he said. "I saw all the great monopolies and protected interests of the country struggling there to perpetuate their privileges. I have seen the ablest lawyers argue their cases for pay, day by day-some for salt, some for iron, some for blankets, some for sotton, and for everything that is protected. But I never saw one human being come here yet to argue for a reduction of taxation in the interest of the producers and taxpayers of this

Isn't it now about time to correct this one-sidedness?

While the unregenerate politicians were racing around through the Chicago hotel corridors and barrooms on Sunday, Deacon Rich-AND SMITH was sitting in a new in church listening to the Rev. Dr. Hall's sermon. True goodness never shines so brightly as when oncompassed by wickedness.

The holding of the Harlem regatta, which occurs to-day, so soon after the Newark regatta, which occurred on Monday, no doubt has been a mutual benefit by attracting oarsmen from a distance to both. This year, for the first time, the Passale Association admitted oarsmen from beyond New Jersey to comprte for their prizes; with that step of progress and their admirable rowing water, the annual regatta on the Passaie course will probably soon be one of the chief rowing events of the expense of the agricultural communities. hands of the Jews, has marked them out as | year. Besides the Harlem regatta there is | haste fight the field."

another set down for to-day in a distant region -that of the St. John Rowing Club of New Orleans on Lake Pontchartrain. The Louisiana oursmen have shown themselves worthy rivals of the best Northern men; and although the unfortunate conjunction of their regatta with the Harlem prevents them from having New York competitors to-day, they are promised the attendance of some of the best crews of Michi-

It must be a great relief to the police authorities to know that Mr. Pappy Ryan, the Troy giant, and Mr. Joseph Goss, the English purilist, have at last met in a twenty-four foot ring, wherein they mauled each other until Goss was forced to quit fighting, and the sponge was thrown up. Ryan now has the satisfaction of being known as the heavy-weight champion which will undoubtedly go far toward helping him bear the pain of his bruises. He also wins \$2,000 by the fight, which is probably still more satisfactory to him. Goss has nothing to console himself with save the consciousness of having made a plucky fight. It will undoubtedly be his last. He is too old for that sort of thing. As for the Troy giant, he may be said to be just entering upon his career. This was his first fight.

The nomination of the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT for Vice-President on the Imperialist ticket, provided Grant is nominated for President and Emperor, would be more fitting than that of any other New York man now anxlous for the place, whether it be Gen. STEWART I. WOODFORD, Congressman Levi P. Morton, Gen. SHARPE, Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, Gen. John H. STARIN, who arranges cheap and cool excursions for the million, or even the Hon. ED-

WIN W. STOUGHTON.
It must be remembered that the Hon. ED-WARDS PIERREPONT came out for the third term months and even years before any of the other candidates thought it prudent to take a decided stand in the matter. And as he was the earliest, so has he been the most unwavering and serviceable third-termer of all those mentioned. Who but he could have adjusted the delicate estions of precedence and etiquette that arose when GRANT arrived at the Court of St. James's? Certainly not STARIN or SHARPE; probably not STOUGHTON himself.

Not only the eminent services of the Hon. ED-WARDS PIERREPONT, but also his personal qualifications, command attention. He alone, of all the candidates, can prove by BURKE and DE-BRETT that he comes of aristocratic lineage, and ustains domestic relations with a titled family of Europe. Indeed, although an American citiown name appears on a page of the Peerage, in close juxtaposition with the names nobility. In common with Earl MANVERS, the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT uses the crest of the family, a lion rampant between extended wings. The tail of this lion floats gracefully out in a perfect line of beauty, while the scroll displays the motto of the house of PIERREPONT. 'Pie Repone te." Mr. PIERREPONT has the advantage of all his New York rivals in his ability to carry a real crest into the Imperialist campaign.

The good people of Plainfield hear that hey have a home-made Arizona at their doors. It is no every-day matter to be told that a vein of rich gold and silver ore, eight feet thick and of ength undetermined, exists there in the traprock ranges known as the First and Second Mountains. Messrs, Vall., BRONE, and BACON are the reputed triumvirate who may some day be the FLOOD, O'BRIEN, and MACKAY of Plainfield. Steam pumps and a stamp mill are going up. It is to be hoped that Plainfield's gold nines will be more valuable than her mines of copper. At all events, the mining excitement may be used to contribute to a real estate boom. and the shrewd dealers in land in that region know how to turn everything to account.

The examinations fall due at West Point this week. Meanwhile WHITTAKER, on the strength of the report of the Court of Inquiry. has been put under arrest. The report of that court awaits the action of the War Department. WHITTAKER, under the orders of Gen. SCHOFFELD to Col. LAZELLE, is confined to his own room. As things stand now, what are they going to do with him?

The month of June will be of special interest to those who are fond of sky-gazing, because it will bring once more into favorable positions for observation the great planets, Jupiter and Saturn. Jupiter now rises at about haif past one o'clock in the morning, and Saturn half an hour later. Near the end of the month both will rise at about midnight. All through the summer and fall these planets will shine lose together, growing more brilliant every week, until in October, the earth gets between them and the sun. Then Jupiter will shine with extraordinary splendor, and both will present opportunities for telescopic inspection such as have not been enjoyed before in several years. Mercury will be an evening star during June, passing the sun on its journey into the western sky this morning.

Cincinnati has become the musical metropolis of the United States. Rosion formerly possessed that distinction, but it is so no longer. But such being the case, how could Cincinnati ever let THEODORE TROMAS go?

Pompton Plains was the scene, on Monday, of a battle in which Gen. J. W. Plume's First Brigade of the New Jersey National Guard fought each other with much determiation, considering the weather. The First and Fourth Regiments, and the Second Battalion. with one section of Battery A, fell upon the Fifth and Ninth Regiments, with another section of the same battery, and war was waged in a manner gratifying to the participants and spectators. Why have these encounters so largely gone out of fashion, when in former times they were a favorite exercise and spectacle?

Yesterday gave us the first genuine outind-out thunder storm we have had for weeks. It was a pleasure to see the clouds roll up in ack and solid masses, growing blacker more solid every minute. Nature seemed to pause and prepare. The wind ceased to blow. birds ceased to sing, even the saucy park sparrows disappeared. The leaves of the trees quivered and turned on their stems, until the ight green of the under sides was seen, as if her were lifting thirsty mouths for the rain. Then came a vivid flash of lightning, followed y a sharp rattle of thunder, and the rain ell in sheets.

To-day the solemnity deepens. Before me of our out-of-town readers get their SUNS the Republican National Convention of 1880 will be under way.

More Troops to Fight Victorio's Band. WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Owing to the disad-

satisges under which Gen. Batch is laboring in parsi-ing Victorio's nand of Apaches in New Mexico, having out his horses and been campelled to follow the indians on foot, the following companies have been ordered from o Department of the Missouri to proceed to New Mex-- as for devoid Albiquerque as the cars to where or will be most with robers from the commonling of or of the Districted New Mexico. The companies are 20 in full steepth, fully equipment to their series

The Great Tide of Immigration.

The official count of the number of immiants who arrived at this port during May was comleted yesterday, and shows the total to be 55,083 per ins. The nearest approach to these figures was in May, sons. The nearest approach to these figures was in May, 1572, when 51.317 persons arrived. The arrivals since Jan. I have been 135.33m, during the corresponding period of last year they were only 40.50%, of 1678, 27, 44, and of 1677, 24,082. The lateract member of arrivals during the first New models of any Year was in 1627, and year the lateract arrivals in 40.50% of the lateract arrivals in persons. Since May 1, 1847, there have been inserted at this port 5,857,000 hundrants, of whom 2,185,888 were derivate, and 2,042,046 livid.

What Col. Fred Thinks.

From the Realing News, May 31.

Col. Fred Grant writes from Chicago to a personal friend in this city. "Things are getting pretty hot here, but I think Blaine has about the process chance of minstion. Father has the best chance, but

STRIPES ON A CLERGYMAN'S BACK

fore Receiving a Stay of Execution.

FLOYD COURT HOUSE, Va., June 1 .- Sev eral months ago an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of the County Court against the Rev. James M. Mason for obtaining goods under false pretences. He was twice summoned to answer the indictment, but never put in an appearance. At the term of the court just closed, a verdict of guilty was found, and the clergyman sentenced to receive eleven lashes, and to be confined in jail until he paid \$26.88. the cost of the prosecution. Mason being a citizen of Montgomery County, a capies was issued, and be was brought here and committed to jui on the same day. The prisoner employed counsel to obtain a stay of sentence in his case. The application was prepared, and sent by a special messenger to the Judge, who lived some distance from the Court House. The Sheriff was requested not to carry out the sentence until the application could be bound from. This, however, for some reason, was not done, and the stripes were laid on Mason's back in accordance with his sentence. A few minutes thereafter an order was received from Judge Vangend fired and a stay of execution until June 26, in order to allow Mason to apply to a higher court for a writ of error, Mason claims that he can establish his innocence, and as soon as he can do so he will institute proceedings against the authorities for damages. the cost of the prosecution. Mason being a

A CLERGYMAN IN COURT.

The Rev. J. M. Sherwood's Daughter-in-Law Gets a Judgment Against Rim.

The Rev. James M. Sherwood, publisher I the Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review, a member of the Presbyterian Synod of Long Island and of the Brooklyn Presbytery, and a defender of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. was one of the defendants in a suit brought by his daughter-in-law, Mahalia C. Sherwood, who claimed that he was, as executor of his son's estate, guilty of breach of trust, conversion of the property and good will of his son's business to his own use, the dissipation of the proceeds accruing from the business, and an

business to his own use, the dissipation of the proceeds accruing from the business, and an improper division of the business with a partner, Peter Herder, whom he was never authorized to take into the business. The action has been pending since 1875, and has not heretofore been made public, as the testimony was taken before a referee, Mr. Edward Patterson. It appeared that when William Sherwood, the revorent gentleman's son, died in 1872, he was engaged in a lucrative puter business in John street. By his will be directed that the business should be continued by his father, who was to get one-half the profits, the other half to go to the wislow. The Rev. Mr. Sherwood, at the bedside of his dying son, promised that he would carry out the provisions of the will, and subsequently issued activation to the customers, saying that he would continue the business for the benefit of the widow and children.

Mrs. Mahalia Sherwood, as allered, kept accurate accounts of all the money she received from the estate, and at length made up her mind that she was not being paid as much as the business warranted. In her complaint, on which the suit was brought she declared that the good will of one branch of the business was worth \$5,000, and find the whole business was worthed to the Rev. Mr. Sherwood at \$22,492 in October, 1873. The reverend gentleman, in answer, declared that the business was without capital, except what he had advanced, and that ite supposed Mrs. Sherwood denied that she had accepted any offer for the business, and in proof produced a letter from her father-in-law which went to show that he himself did not suppose she had accepted such offers. She also denied that she had authorized the partnership with Herder.

Mrs. Sherwood some time ago recovered a independent gainst her father-in-law. The court

she had accepted such offers. She also denied that she had authorized the partnership with Herder.

Mrs. Sherwood some time are recovered a judgment against her father-in-law. The court held that the Rev. Mr. Sherwood had not purchased the basiness, but conducted it as a trustee; that he should be removed from his position as trustee, and that he should deliver to Mrs. Sherwood hil the assets, property. &c., enumerated in the report of the referee. The court ordered an accounting of the business from October, 1877. to begin with a debit of \$5.501 to the Rev. Mr. Sherwood, and sent the matter again to a referee, adding the opinion that the defendant had not wrongfully converted the property to his own use. The final ordino of the referee, which has been substantially confirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, says: "Mr. Sherwood: a management and aliministration have been grossly loose and imprudent for one occupying the position of a trustee. He has acted as if he were sole owner of the business, and he has claimed to be the sole owner of it. But, although he has done these thurs. I do not believe he has been intentionally guilty of wrong in any of them. He has acted under a mistaken view of his rights. But that the lost sight of the trust is manifest. Sufficient ground, in my judgment, exists for his removal. As this is an adversary proceeding against James M. Sherwood, he having compelied Mrs. Sherwood to bring this action, having resisted her right to an accounting, and having caimmed the ownership of the business. I think the costs of this suit should be chargod against him."

The Rev. Mr. Sherwood is still contesting the

The Rev. Mr. Sherwood is still contesting the igment against him, and is trying to carry case to the Court of Appeals. A proceeding this end is now pending before the General rm of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN CROMWELL'S DEATH.

hich Resulted. Dr. Eaton Says, from the Ex-

traction of Ten Teeth. In the certificate of death of Benjamin Cromwell, aged 50, of 110 Prospect street, Brooklyn, which was filed with the Board of Health on Monday by Dr. J. Albro Eaton, death was said to be primarily due to the extraction of teeth, and secondarily to pyzemis. The case was reterred to Coroner Simms, who yesterday be-gon the inquest by taking the testimony of Mrs. Susan removed, who said that a week ago last Momtay Mr-romwell left tome in his neutral good health and sparits this section to said that be had had eight teeth se-rected by the Higgart in Pullon street. He complained at the gune between but no seconds offects were vis-tured by the Higgart in the seconds offects were vis-

Two Underground Railroads in New York. ALBANY, June 1.-S. M. Lawson, A. S. Sullivan, T. L. Smead, J. G. Sickles of New York, A. N. Cenn. well of Brooklyn, H. H. Edwards of Staten Island, and T. E. Siekles of Chester County, Pa. 3re named as directors of the Broadway Underground Builway Company; feedbatting near South Forry in New York, thouse under Windmid street to Brookway under Broadway to Fitty. Build street in Broadway to the Boulway to Fitty with street in Broadway to the Boulways and the Lander to Broadway to Fitty and the County of the Foundation of well of Brooklyn, H. H. Edwards of Staten Island, and

Another Brooklyn Deadlock.

Mayor Howell and Comptroller Steinmetz yesterday met in the former's office in the Brooklyn City Hall to decide upon the heads of departments, under the etz presented a paper naming James Jourdan as head to the Department of Ponce and Excise, J. J. Van Novof the beginning of paper manine James Jourdan as head the beginning of Poince and Excine, J. J. Van Noetrani as bred of the Department of Miy Works, Joseph F. Kompp as head of the Department of Building, and Thomas as bend of the Department of Building, and Launes Craim as head of the Tenartment of Building, and Mr. Steinment would not vote for the net in bulk, and Mr. Steinment would not vote for the net in bulk, and the Steinment would not fall up the frames finely, and there was a deadlisch at once. Mr. Howell suggested Striemmet Konfinancia as Poince Commissioner W. H. Harzard as Commissioner of the Fire Department. He can that he was willing to vote for W. M. Thomas as lead of the Building Oppartment, but Mr. Steinmetz would only vote upon the whole list.

The New Mining Stock Exchange.

The American Mining Stock Exchange, a corpuration organised and to be operated under the austices of the Mining Trust Company, was formally opened restoring afternoon at 69 Broadway. It has a member-Secondly altermont at OB Broadway. It has a member-ship of high broiders. At 2 w look the members and trients were wind in order in the large board room in the rear of oil invalues, to intern to the transural andress deliv-ered by the Chairman of the Exchange. Mr theory W. Smiley. At its conclusion be easied to list of shares won twenty-long commands that have been admitted to the Exchange. Brift thousand dive builded shares were tearly. Exchanged the transport of the transport heat of the Trust Campany, and short addresses. Treasurer is the Teast Campany, made short addresses.

Reunion of Northern and Southern Soldiers.

ATLANTA, Ga., June L.-Preparations are be ing made here to receive the Seventh Regiment of New York and other organizations next October. The citizen An other organizations heat October. The citizen subtlery from the Southern cities will be here to must the Northern organizations and her the cover some of the Northern organizations and her the cover some of the Northern organization of the Males and related the results meeting of the Northern of the Northern of the Northern organization orga

West Point Board of Visitors.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The Board of Con gressional visitors to West Point started for their annual yest this evening. Among other matters which the Beard will consider will be the Whitaker case. The concred entirt has sinch ay marker in tongers, and the visitors will print more to allogic outracism of colored exidets by the write tasks at the Academy.

VERMONT'S RIGID LIQUOR LAWS.

The |Frightful |Example that Urged the Au Receiving Eleven Lushes a Few Minutes He-

FERRISBURGH, Vt., May 31.-Some ten years ago Theodocius Allen returned from California, bringing with him about \$8,000 in gold. Soon afterward he married the daugh ter of a well-to-do farmer named Isbon Allen of Ferrisburgh. As the name indicates, they were distantly related to each other. After becoming the father of two children Theo. Allen began to indulge in stimulants, which habit increased upon him, followed by all its concomitant evils until his entire property had been squandered, A short time ago the community were shocked to learn that on his return home late in the evening, and while under the influence of liquor, he seized his children by the hair of their heads and dashed them about until his wife ventured to remonstrate, and that then he twice felled her to the floor with his fist. wife crawled out of the house and called for

wife ventured to remonstrate, and that then he twice felled her to the floor with his fist. The wife crawled out of the house and called for help. Several neighbors went to the house and locked Allen in a room, while they lay down near the door on guard. In the night Allen escaped through a window, and stealing a wagon and span of horses—after leaving a note to his wife, saying he should never return—he drovs furiously along the shore of Lake Champiain to Norton's Ferry, where he crossed to Port Henry, N. Y., and, after disposing of the team, disappeared. A few days ago he returned a penitient and broken man.

The laws of Vermont are very stringent in the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the father of Mrs. Allen on Friday last brought the machinery of the law to bear upon this case. The State's Attorney of Addison County, James M. Stade, appeared in Vergenness on Friday. Warrants had been issued for the arrest of three different saloon keepers accused of selling to Alien. One of these immediately dissappeared, and is said to have telegraphed from Cannain to the State's Attorney for terms of settlement. Another kept hid away from the service of the warrant, and the third was arrested. Two cases of violation of the law were proved against him, and a fine of \$260 and costs was imposed. Two cases of violation of the law were promptly made out a mittimus for his body to be delivered at the State workhouse. On learning this the defendant returned and prayed for an appeal to the County Court, and gave badi in the sum of \$400 for his appearance. While the trial was in progress a subporm was served by the Sheriff's hands, and in due time he ampeared with the body of the delinquent witness, who was thoroughly subdued, and offered to tell all he knew about the case.

The State's Attorney on Saturday arrested two more dealers in Hiquots are held responsible for all damages done by their customers, besides the usual penalties for violation of the law.

Swearing Punished by Law.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

Swearing Punished by Law.

Prom the Pindergh Peat.

Judge Pershing of Schuylkill County has just decided a case in his court which presents some almost forgotten features of the law of this State against swearing. John H. Bushore, an excitable and somewhat profane citizen of the county, on a recent occasion got off a volley of twenty-three separate and distinct oathe, for which he was arrested taken before a Justice of the Peace, and, under the law of April 22, 1794, fined \$16.08. This fine he refused to pay. He was committed to jail, and the case was taken before Judge Pershing on a writ of certiorarl. The set of 1794 provides that:

If any person of the age of 16 years or upward shall profanely curse or swear by the name of God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Ghost, every person so off-ending, being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven cents for every such profane curse or oath.

** And whosever of the age of 16 years or upward shall include thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven cents for every such profane curse or oath.

** And whosever of the age of 16 years or upward shall curse or swear by any other name or thing than as aforessid, and shall be convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty cents for such curse or oath.

Exception was taken to the ruling of the Justice on the ground that the arrest of Bashors should have been brought by an individual informer instead of in the name of the Commonwealth. These exceptions were overraied, the decisions of the higher courts being that the action was properly brought. But the Justice failed to return the evidence taken before him, and this omission Judge Pershing decided to be fatal to the proceedings, and he thereupon reversed the decision, however, is in the pithy conclusion with which Judge Pershing wound up his decision. He says:

"The general prevalence of profane swearing indicates that the statute under which this defendant was convicted had long been buried out of sight. Perhaps its resurrection in this

Capital Punishment in China From the St. Petershary Golos.

Apropos of the sentence just pronounced upon Chun Hou, formerly the Ambassador of China at this court, Prof. Vassilieff furnishes the following explanations: According to the latest Pekin newspapers, Chun Hou, though condemned to be beheaded, is not to be immediately put to death, but kept in prison for the present. Capital sentences are promisely carried out in the case of insurgents and certain other classes of criminals, where delay might endanger the peace of the country. In such cases even the local magistrate is empowered to summarily take life if he deems it necessary. But ordinarily the executions throughout the empirer take place simultaneously at the autumnal equinox, at which time the Emperer visits the Temple of Heaven to clear himself of the sin of shedding blood. Hence it an order criminal is sentenced the day after the autumnal equinox, he has a whole year of life still before him. Moreover, for a certain time before the equinox the Minister of Tortures receives and examines the lists of the condemned from all parts of the empire, and reports to the Emperor the names of those least deserving of clemency. The Emperor then orders some to be executed forthwith, and respites others for another year. The scaled lists of the doomed are carried to all parts of the empire by couriers. On a fixed day all the sentenced criminals are brought to a public place, where the sealed lists are opened and the Emperor's orders carried to all parts of the empire by couriers. On a fixed day all the sentenced crimins are brought to a public place, where the sealed with a sword or a common knife; some are strangied by being dragged over the ground, for the jithet is not used in China. Beheading is regarded more shameful than strangling, for the latter leaves the body whole, while the former dismembers it.

An Interesting Statement About Mr. Whittys' Marriage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg leave to inform you and the public that the report published a short time ago in regard to the marriage of a Mr. Alexander Bibb and a Miss Leonora L. Lett is false. There are der Bibb and a Miss Leonora L. Leid is false. There are no such persons residing in Jones County or hear Politaksville. The persons referred it, I suppose, were Miss Ida Simmons and myself. We were married on Wednesday. April 1, 1889, be the Rev. J. J. Himes, a Presslyterian minister. My wife is a daughter of Mrs. E. W. and Mr. Gew. W. Simmons. I san a son of Mrs. P. A. and John M. Gew. W. Simmons. I san a son of Mrs. P. A. and John M. Wittly, Esq., all of Jones County, N. C. My hysther, Mr. John Whitty, Jr., is a subscriber for Tun Sess, and has been for some time. If there are any who desire brither mirroration in regard to the alice matter they can desiry obtain it by writing to Messra John W. Wittsen, and A. W. Haywood, Jas. W. Snepard, Sammet Hurlson, and A. G. Harris, and of whom are efficient of our fritte village.

Polloskyther, N. C., May 28.

CHARLES WRITTY.

New Jersey to Have a Sham Fight.

Extensive preparations are being made for the approaching encampment of the New Jersey Grand Army of the Republic. On the last day of the encamp-Army of the Republic. On the last day of the encamp-ment bere will be a sham battle between both and and haval torces. The G. A. R. camp will include introvels-ments on the bluff which will be mainted with a battery of artibers. Four or five authors from the United states New Yard at Leaune Island are announced to steem up-tue because and bombard the works at the vice-in-ment and endeavor to silence the batteries. Gon. E. R. tiroths, commanding the sixth Regiment, N. J. S. G., will have his regiment take part in the battle.

Mails Captured by Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- Postmaster Lounsmry of Bismarck, Dakota, telegraphs under date of May Bury of historica, Dakota, tolegraphs under date of May. 20 that the mail due from Fort Kengh that morning was captured by Indians near Little Missimi on Thursday. The earrier and two other cambigues of the contractors were killed attle six head of stock wholen. The next sets that the west was also prototoly taken, and another mail hot like adds. Later advices show take Beaver and later Missions stations on the Bismarck and Fort Kengh mail route, captured by Unitians, two mails, seven men, and twenty-seven head of stock missing.

A Warning to the Bosses. Ye fine and courtly schemers,

Ye rude buildozers, too Who dominate the dreamers, And push the party through,

Wait | wait! and be sure you mistake not The part you have to play! Beware! beware! that you break not

Your party's back this day!

The tide that sometimes rises-The tide of 'seventy four

Brings strange and great surprises

To those upon the shore. Beware! beware! lest it sweep you Far out upon the mate

And forth from that desciate deep you May not return again. Picurisy Pains and all Asthmatic and Bronchial Affect and coids, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, - Ads.

SUNDEAMS.

- James Oliver of Oliver's Grove, Ill., is 93 ars old. He gave his wife a farm for consenting to a vorce, as he desired to get a young wife in her place;

ut the new wife asked and got \$30,000 in money -Mr. Herbert Reeves, son of the great nor, is to make his debut at Mr. Gang's fourth orchestral concert, at St. James's Hall in London, on June 12. Great hopes are entertained that the mantle of Sims Reeves may have fallen upon his son.

-In Philadelphia, as in this city, the law imposes a ma of \$500 a year on every theatre; but here it is promptly collected, while there no payments have been made in several years. Over \$30,000 is now due.

and the State Attorney General says it must be paid. -M. Gustave Giret, a Frenchman, has discovered a method of preserving vine leaves for food, which he has tried for two years. After being preserved

or several months the leaves are in as good co

when fresh cut, and sheep and oxen are said to be very fond of them as fond. -William Reynolds was so popular among his fellow workmen, in an Alabama factory, that they bought a watch to present to him. Just before he was to have been informed of the matter he committed sail cide, while laboring under the hallucination that they were jealous and intended to ruin him.

-Jefferson Davis's plantation at Hurricane, Miss. is leased by Montgomery & Sons. This firm is composed of four negroes who were formerly owned by a brother of the ex-President of the Confederacy. They own plantations worth \$75,000, hire several more, and do a large mercantile business at Vicksburg. -At Tiflis some Jews from Koutais were

on trial charged with using Christian blood in their Pass-over ceremomes, and with killing a little giri for that purpose. After a six hours' trial they were acquitted. The Public Prosecutor, feeling the absurdity of the charge, declined to deliver the usual speech for the prosecution -Turkish papers announce that, during an eartiquake which took place a couple of weeks age, the village of Heleddi, in the neighborhood of Sinope, was completely swallowed up by the sea. Not a trace remains of its sixty houses and mosque.

were all able to save themselves, so that not one of them suffered any harm. -The Constitution of Kentucky excludes colored men from juries, no alteration having ever been made to make it conform with the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. Juries have all along been entirely white in that State. Judge Barr of the United States Court has decided that convictions by such juries

are void. If that doctrine is carried out all Kentucky cor victs can gain their freedom. -The Rev. Dr. Childs of Hartford desired bury the body of a colored girl, who had been a servant in his family, in a Cedar Hills Cemetery lot, of which he was part owner. The Secretary refused permission, and the interment was made elsewhere. Dr. Childs says that the exclusion was on account of color. The Secretary makes the excuse that the permission of the other own ers of the lot had not been obtained.

-An Albany dog was so fond of his drunkn mistress that, after she was sent to prisen for three nonths, he searched the Court House daily for her. Remembering that he last saw her in the hands of a police man, he followed blue-costs in the streets hour after hour, sometimes whining piteously as he looked up into their faces, and sometimes snapping savagely at them. He finally died, but not of grief, the fact being that a boy fed him polsoned meat.

-Mr. Edward Knoll, the Burgomaster of Karlsbad, has issued a proclamation to the masculine frequenters of that watering place, exhorting them to abstain for the future from the wearisome, frivolous, and itile practice of raising their hats to one another as a conventional salutation. He describes it as annoying and vexations, and somewhat authoritatively recommends, as a substitute for so meaningless a formality, "the usual military salute, effected by a gesture of the hand."

-Archbishop Cluzel, the head of the Roman Catholic mission in Persia, states that at Ourmiah there are twenty to thirty deaths daily from the famine and that a man who dropped down exhausted in the street was half devoured by dogs before assistance ar rived. He complains that many Roman Catholics are ostensibly becoming Protestants in order to obtain relief om the Protestant mission, which, he says, receives 7,000f, to 10,000f, a week, but accords no help without a

-The First Regiment of Philadelphia was in an engagement, a few days ago. There was a parade. Deputy Sheriff Huey came along in a carriage, with his wife, and refused to be delayed by the soldiers. He drove through the line. Capt, Hoffington struck the horse with his sword, and was immediately slashed by Huey with a whip. The troops rained, made a charge, and prodded Mrs. Huey with a bayonet. Huey got out of the vehicle

and challenged the whole regiment to mortal combate but the upshot was a bloodless settlement in court. -The bank at Hagerstown, Md., lost its President and eashier by death, fitteen years ago, and its affairs were left in a chaotic condition. The new officers were convinced that about \$10,000 was missing, but the evidence of the loss was so unsatisfactory that nothing was done. Lately some old packages in the vant of the Morchants' Bank of Baltimore were examined, and in one \$10,000 in good railroad bonds was found. This

turns out to belong to the Hagerstown bank, having been deposited as collateral for a loau and no record made of it -The water is diverted from the Merrimac River for the use of the mills at Lowell, Mass., and at 8 o'clock is turned back again. Two little boys were fishing from a rock in the rapids when the water came thundering down. They climbed to the highest point, where they were just above the current. Efforts were made to rescue them, but in vain, and they were com pelled to remain on their perch all night. The danger was that they would get asleep and fall off, and to keep them awake their parents and others built bonfires on

the shore, sang camp meeting songs, and told stories to them until morning -The bird-killing spider, a monster from Babia, with a hairy body three inches long and terrible claws, has recently been received in the Zoological Gardens in London. He hides under a bit of bark, from which he emerges to kill his prev, a mouse or a bird, or he will cat a dozen ship cockronebes in an hour. Un-warned by the fate of their countailes, the cockronches walk up to the great insect to stare at him, and are caught up and devoured, one after the other, as the followers of Ulyses by the Cyclops. The annual has his uses, and will at least serve to reduce the number of the cockroaches by which the gardens are infested.

-Two young Basques have just been condemned at the Rasses Pyrences Assizes to two years' imprisonment for burning an old gypsy woman, much veneraued in the country as a necromancer and sorceress.

The men found this aged female lying in the road, helplessly intoxicated, and set fire to her clothes, thereby causing her death amid herrible agony. Extenuating circumstances were, however, found, the doctors de-claring that the old woman was so inveterate a drankard that they could not state positively whether spontaneous combustion had not forestalled the effect of the pyre to

- At a recent charity entertainment in this city, says a woman correspondent of the cincinmati girl literally

"looking down
On her feet so have and her fastered gown."
"There was no doubt about it," the writer adds; "I
sat in the very front seat, within ten teet of her, she had sacrificed herself wholly to the requirements of art. Her shapely little feet were actually bare. Their color, though she was a very dark brunette, only fairly represented the tan of the sun. "How did are come to do isy I inquired of one of the committee. 'Well,' he re would be a great attraction, and she said she would

make almost any sacrifice for the orphans." " -Numerically of considerable strength, he Chinese army has at present but little fighting value The Chinese soldier is naturally brave, and the men re critical is the northern districts of the empire are full of vigor and energy; but the troops are practically totally uninstructed in military duties. That this should be the case is includily mainly owing to the interiority of the Chinese officers. "They are," says a French writer, "below all critisism" and that they are so must be ascribed to the low esteem in which the profession of arms is hold in thing. "You would not." runs a Chinese saying. "take good from to make into make and you would not take a man worth anything at all to make into a soldier." A man need not be in any way educated to obtain a commission, but, on the other hand, he must be an athlete. Carrying and throwing heavy weights, the use of the sword and shooting with the bow, both on foot and a horsehook, are the subjects in which a man desirous of obtaining a commission is examined. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the Chinese officer is as a rule atterly ignorant of military art; while his men, knowing that he is as ignorant as themselves, have but little respect for him.

-A lucrative branch of the Moscow underishers' business is the repair and hire of coffins. The dealings in these necessary articles are for the most part. in other European capitals, conflict to one permitted and final transaction. But it would appear that many the weathry Massevites purchase their coffins during their licitine, and keep them at home, where they are used by careful homes wives as repeatories for creeting and other edible stores. The Russian rat, threever, has a sweet tooth, with which he industriously graws in a way into these grim receptacies of sugar, raisins, and shorts doing such damage to them in the course of his breats that fley are constantly in need of repair. The of department, of the establishments above all of a chiefly supported by witness of messically and of men, who have the mortal remains of their parted" in themp deal welling but him for the tearest ceromony magnificent "caskets," (1951) to subd with very st and gibling, in which the pain wo den boyes actually destined for interment are conconvenient gate the accommodates; not taken have back his spiemed she is some mass of the purpose to a convenient designation upon the left of its formular F diposit during its transport throat halos on and the deceased is consigned to the grave measures of I